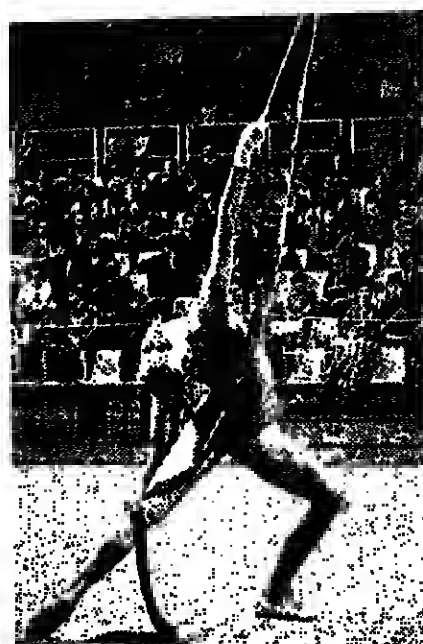


Vilnius schoolgirl winner of national title

Dalia Kulkaitė, high school ten-year-old from Vilnius, has won her first rhythmic exercises national overall title at the Lenin Palace of Culture and Sport, in Tallinn.

Surging into the lead right on the final day of the championship, which drew nearly a hundred top-notch gymnasts from across the country, she ultimately won by a large margin with 94.25 points. Second-placed twice world group event champion Ilina Devina, from the town of Zhukovskiy outside Moscow, amassed 93.2 points, ahead of Galina Belingzheva, from Astrakhan, with 91.93 points.



Dalia Kulkaitė, from Vilnius, national rhythmic gymnastics title and new Soviet line-up leader, going through her paces. Photo by Boris Kaufman

DRAW ROUNDS OFF CHAMPIONSHIP

Krasnogorsk Zorky and Krasnoyarsk Yeulsel clashed in a 5-5 closing encounter of the national 193-game hockey championship in the Olimpiyskiy indoor ice stadium. The title

winner Yeulsel totted up 48 points, followed by Khabarovsk Army Club with 41 points, and Zorky in third place with 34 points.

Karatekas in action

Allan Ruimet, 21-year-old PT teacher from the Arnikla settlement in Estonia, has won the national overall karate title in Tallinn.

The Russian Federation captured the team award, ahead of Estonia and Lithuania.

Alpine cup competition draws to a close

Erka Hess, Switzerland, confidently leads the World Cup overall standings with 202 points after winning the giant and special slaloms at Alpe d'Huez, France. She is now 14 points ahead of second-placed Irene Epper, the FRG.

In the men's Cup, leader Phil Mahre, the USA, has 304 points to 210 for Swede Ingemar Stenmark and 177 for Steve Mohre. The Cup will wind up on March 27 at Montgenovre, Italy.



Krasnogorsk Zorky and Krasnoyarsk Yeulsel clash in the closing game of the national hockey championship in the Olimpiyskiy sports complex in Moscow. Photo by Anatoly Okhimevich

LINOGENS WALK AWAY WITH COVETED TROPHY

The French LinoGenes basketball club have beaten Yugoslav Stocnik, 90-84, in Padua, Italy to win their first ever Korac Cup. The top scorer for the winning team, the American

The opening of the 9th International Gymnastics Competition for the "Moscow News" Prize is drawing near. On March 26 the male competitors will spring into action, and there will be a send-off for Nikolai Andrianov, many times world, European and Olympic winner, who is embarking on a coaching career.

At present 25 national federations have confirmed their participation in the tournament. The competitors from the Democratic People's Republic of Korea were the first to arrive in Moscow. Among the contenders for the main prizes and awards in the individual events are gymnasts from the GDR, Bulgaria, the USA, France, India, Yugoslavia, Czechoslovakia, China, Morocco, Venezuela, Norway, Kuwait, Cuba, etc. Experts predict fairly keen competition.

Top Soviet coaches are faced with the goal of leading entrants with the hope of adding

SCHEDULE of the International Gymnastics Competition for the "Moscow News" (Palace of Sport, Lenin Central Stadium)

MARCH 26 (Friday)
5.00 p.m. Opening ceremony.
5.30 p.m.-9.40 p.m. Men. Voluntary programme.
MARCH 27 (Saturday)
5.00 p.m.-8.15 p.m. Women. Voluntary programme.
MARCH 28 (Sunday)
1.00 p.m.-4.30 p.m. Finals in separate events of the combined exercises.
5.00 p.m. Closing ceremony.

Coaches name candidates

In the list of Soviet overall victories. Significantly, the Soviet male and female competitors triumphed at all previous tournaments.

Experienced Artur Akopyan from Yerevan was born in 1961 is the undisputed Soviet male leader. He was a member of the 1979 and 1981 world title winning squads and won silver medals in the bar and the vault at the Moscow world championship last year. In 1980 he was the "Moscow News" third strongest all-rounder. Second in line as regards experience is Alexander Timilovich (born 1962), from Vilnius, national champion. Another Soviet contender Alexander Pogorelov (1961), from Volgograd,

came third in this year's open competition in the US Cup and also ended up among the top three in the USSR Cup. The fourth participant, Alexander Yevseyev (1962), competed in the national championship final.

Among the Soviet women, who lack a strong favourite, the most experienced and the oldest competitor is Natalya Yurchenko (1965), from Rostov-on-Don, national championship award winner, who, as it happens, did carry poetry in the 1980 "Moscow News" tournament. The rest of the squad are as follows: Yelena Brazhnikova (1967), from Togliatti, Muscovite Olga Kostolepanova (1968) and Valentina Shkoda (1968), who, despite their tender age, made impressive showings in the junior contests.

As the line-ups lack any of the names who competed in the 1976 Olympics and the 1980 world championship, upward-looking gymnasts have a very good opportunity of making their mark at this prestigious tournament and of being included in the list of candidates for the 22nd world championship in Budapest opening in October 23, 1983 and, of course, on the list of those in the 1984 Olympics.

FOOTBALL NEWS

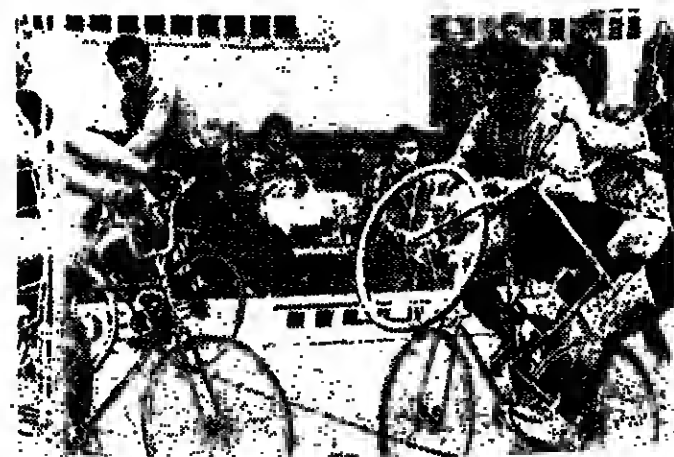
The draw for the European cups has resulted in Tbilisi Dynamo being paired off against Belgium's Standard in the European Cup Holders Cup first leg semi-finals game, and British Tottenham being paired off against Spanish Barcelona.

The European Winners Cup semi-finals pairs are Bulgaria's Central Army Club September-

Isko Zsuzsya vs West German Bayern and British Aston Villa vs Belgium's Anderlecht.

In the UEFA Cup semi-finals West German Kaiserslautern will clash with Sweden's Gifhorn and Rednicki (Yugoslavia) will take on West German Borussia.

The first of the pairs will host the hosts.



Volleyball, which first appeared at the beginning of this century, is very popular in the GDR. Photo ADX-TAS

By air - from Moscow

INFORMATION

No. 24 (338), MARCH 27-29, 1982

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Leonid BREZHNEV on Soviet relations with major Asian nations

IN HIS TASHKENT SPEECH LEONID BREZHNEV OUTLINED BASIC SOVIET FOREIGN POLICY GOALS IN ASIA.

USSR-INDIA

For over twenty-five years, the Soviet Union and India have been actively and tirelessly working on the expansion and development of their friendly cooperation. A great deal has been achieved in this direction. Deep and firm ties today link our peoples in the economic, scientific and cultural fields.

Our peoples have not merely found better each other over these years, but have also learnt to sincerely respect and value each other, emphasized Leonid Brezhnev.

All this takes place despite the difference in sociopolitical systems, with strict observance of the principle of non-interference in each other's internal affairs and with full mutual respect of the specific features of the foreign policy of either country.

On this basis, the feeling of mutual trust between our states and between their leaders is growing stronger. And this in our time is enormous, invaluable capital. It considerably enhances the feeling of security of the two sides. It creates an extensive zone of peace and stability on the Asian continent. It permits the Soviet Union and India to cooperate successfully on the international stage in the matter of preserving and consolidating peace and developing peaceful cooperation among the peoples.

USSR-JAPAN

We would also like to have dependable relations of good-neighbourliness, reciprocity and advantageous cooperation and mutual trust with Japan, said Leonid Brezhnev. Though reciprocal-

ly advantageous economic cooperation already exists, it is not at all as broad as it could be. Unfortunately, we see still less of mutual trust, in the way of which there are many obstacles created by external forces that don't care for the interests of our two countries. Forces which from the first postwar years sought to prevent normalization between Japan and the USSR, sought to hinder Japan from appearing in the world arena as an independent and sovereign state.

Today, too, they want to prevent the establishment of good relations between Japan and the USSR and are trying to draw the Japanese into the maelstrom of anti-Soviet politics. As though the Japanese people hadn't suffered much in the recent past from the policy of militarism, aggression and hostility with its neighbours!

They would also like to erase from the consciousness of the Japanese the positive experience of the last few decades—experience of growing fruitful cooperation with the Soviet Union. The falsework, foreign-produced myth about a "Soviet threat" is being intrusively sold to them. Unfortunately, this simple trick appears to be finding supporters among some of the ruling circles of Japan.

(Continued on page 3)

GUATEMALA TAKE-OVER: APPROVED BY WHITE HOUSE

New York. Observers here note that the military takeover in Guatemala was carried out with Washington's approval. "The New York Times" bluntly points out that American officials were informed long ago of the intended coup d'état.



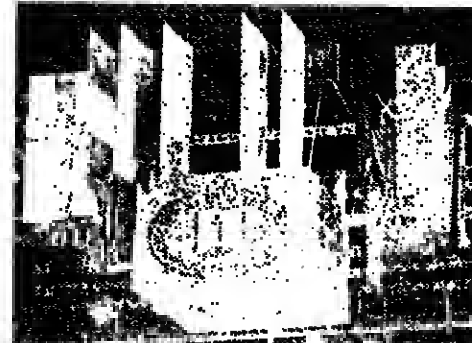
Guatemala: the regime's soldiers: a scene from everyday life in Guatemala

GYMNASTICS GALA IN MOSCOW

March 26 saw the start of the 9th International Gymnastics Competition for prizes offered by the "Moskovskiy Novosty" ("Moscow News") paper published in five languages.

There are 112 entrants for the competition (50 women and 63 men) from 24 countries.

Over 200 newsmen, photographers and TV commentators are here to cover the event.



BELOW FIG PRESIDENT YURI TITOV GIVES A PREVIEW OF THE NEW SEASON

The "Moscow News" journal virtually opens up this year's international gymnastics season, Yuri Titov, President of the International Gymnastics Federation, told a press conference shortly before the tournament got under way. This year, he continued, most nations are seeking to finalise their line-ups for the 1984 Olympics, polishing up two programmes and devising new compositions. The international schedule offered such fixtures as the Chionichi Cup in Japan; the Europa Cup in Holland; the Paris Cup; the All Stars and Coca-Cola tournaments in Bialystok; tournaments in Varna, Bulgaria; and Colbis in the GDR; the Junior European championship in Turkey in June; and the World gymnastics spectacular in Zurich (Switzerland) in July, which will serve to popularize the sport as an important way of building up one's health.

We are looking forward to the Asian Games in Delhi later this year, Titov continued. He reckoned that the inclusion of gymnastics in the Games programme will promote its progress to Asia. The August Central American Games in Cuba will also feature a gymnastics contest. In view of the desire to popularize the sport in this region, too, Titov went on to say, the Federation has relaxed some of the competition regulations as compared, say, with world championships.

In May the International Olympic Committee will hold its regular session in Italy, while the FIG will arrange an All Stars tournament specifically for the IOC, with gymnasts from the USSR, the USA, China, Japan, the GDR, Italy, Romania, Bulgaria and some other countries taking part, said the president. The World Cup tournament will conclude the season in October in Yugoslavia.

TOURNAMENT NOVELTIES

Over the tournament's eight-year history, says chief judge and tournament director Valery Karamelidze, the USSR competitors have notched up 18 gold Olympic medals. It would be no exaggeration to say that many would-be Soviet and foreign ages have been discovered at the tournament, he continued, and I am convinced, he stressed.

(Continued on page 3)



During his visit in Uzbekistan, Leonid Brezhnev visited the Tashkent Tractor Plant.

Madrid conference: missed opportunities

In his recent press conference in Moscow Leonid Ilyich, USSR Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs and head of the Soviet delegation at the Madrid conference on security and cooperation in Europe, addressed the Madrid conference into an arena of confrontation, he continued, to use it to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, for diktat and to bring pressure to bear on other nations.

The favourable conditions which had existed for completing the proceedings remained unimplemented mainly due to

the stonewalling tactics of the USA and of some of its NATO allies, whose leaders have spurned the vital interests of security and cooperation in Europe, Ilyichev stressed. They stubbornly sought to turn the Madrid conference into an arena of confrontation, he continued, to use it to interfere in the internal affairs of other states, for diktat and to bring pressure to bear on other nations.

NEW CHAIRMAN OF THE SOVIET PEACE COMMITTEE ELECTED

At a plenary session the Soviet Peace Committee has elected a new Chairman — Georgi Zhukov, political news analyst for "Pravda" newspaper. Georgi Zhukov is a deputy of the USSR Supreme Soviet, a



Georgi Zhukov.

member of the Foreign Affairs Commission of one of the chambers of the Soviet parliament, and a member of the committee of the parliament group of the USSR. He is also member of the World Peace Council.

Edward Kennedy: our government has no peace policy to speak of

San Francisco. In his recent article in the "Los Angeles Times" Senator Edward Kennedy discusses the arms control problem, which, he argues, is of paramount importance at the present moment.

The White House's rhetoric to the effect that it is ready to promote lasting peace and curb the arms race hides a total lack of any constructive programme in this direction, Kennedy emphasises. Our govern-

ment has a policy in the armaments race, a massive and costly programme for their build-up, but no peace policy whatsoever, he charged.

Especially because of this Reagan has simply brushed off the latest peace initiatives put forward by the Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev, and has failed to come up with any meaningful counterproposals, Kennedy points out.

(Continued on page 3)

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Johanna

NATO FOLLOWING SAME OLD LINE

New York. America has managed to force its West European partners to reaffirm their agreement to the decision on the installation in Western Europe of new American medium-range nuclear missiles (imposed on them earlier by Washington). This follows from the communiqué summing up a two-day session at Colorado Springs, USA, of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group, attended by the defence ministers of 13 out of the 15 member-states. Under pressure from US Secretary of Defense, C. Weinberger, the group took a negative view of the Soviet decision to suspend the deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles west of the Ural. Seeking to substantiate their position, the ministers claimed that the initiative would allegedly perpetuate the Russian monopoly in missiles.

Delegates, however, refrained from openly castigating that part of the Soviet initiatives which envisage sizeable cutbacks, as from 1982, in the number of Soviet medium-range missiles provided there is no further escalation in international tension. The ministers simply brushed aside these proposals as if they had never been made and declared that under the Soviet initiatives the Russians would not have to destroy a single missile.

The Colorado Springs session revealed a measure of disagreement between the USA and its allies on a range of important issues. The West European members of NATO and Canada openly voiced their displeasure at Washington's refusal to resume constructive talks with the Soviet Union on limiting and cutting back strategic nuclear armaments.

Edward Kennedy: our government has no peace policy to speak of

(Continued from page 1)

He further described as totally false both the statement by US State Secretary A. Haig alleging that the Soviet Union has a 3-1 advantage over the USA in nuclear warheads in Europe and Reagan's allegation that the ratio might possibly be even six to one.

It is strange, to put it mildly, that in such a crucial matter the administration even lacks a clear-cut approach to its appraisal, Kennedy said.

He further branded as far-fetched and totally removed from reality the administration's claim that the so-called Soviet military superiority in strategic nuclear armaments would inhibit the United States from starting to reduce Soviet-American dialogue on the subject of the further production of nuclear arms.

Kennedy said he was sure the administration would do much better to seek for ways of curbing the arms race rather than to theorize about American vulnerability and exaggerate the problem. Early agreement on the control of nuclear arms can be no less seen as a gift to the Russians, Kennedy claimed — it is the only way of preserving peace on this planet.

MICHAEL FOOT ATTACKS PURCHASE OF TRIDENT-2s

London. When it next comes into office, the Labour government will cancel the Conservative plans to buy the American Trident-2 nuclear missiles and will spend the thousands of millions of pounds earmarked for this purpose on measures to combat unemployment and to revitalize peaceful industries. This was declared by Michael Foot, leader of the Labour Party, at a Glasgow conference.

The Labour leader stated that his party was and remains committed to the ideals of peace and nuclear disarmament. The government's statement in parliament that it intends to buy Trident-2 missiles is one of the most shameful pages in the political history of Britain, Foot continued.

He also attacked the Conservative plan to purchase Trident-2s, claiming that it would lead to a massive increase in unemployment and to the destruction of peaceful industries. He also criticized the government's statement in parliament that it intends to buy Trident-2 missiles, claiming that it would lead to a massive increase in unemployment and to the destruction of peaceful industries.



Be all set, right from the very first, to bring freedom to the areas of our vital interests. Drawing by Dmitry Vortanov

Palestinians to struggle on until final victory

The Security Council must take firm measures in order to end to Israeli terrorism of state level and to Israeli's 15-year-old occupation of Arab territories, Z. Terzi, the PLO permanent observer at the UN, told an emergency meeting of the Security Council.

Terzi said that the Camp David deal was the chief obstacle to a Middle East settlement. The Israeli aggressors and their Washington protectors are mistaken if they believe that the people of Palestine will merely accept the occupation and the slavery imposed on them. The struggle will continue until the Palestinians see their rights implemented, Terzi stressed.

Rimpac-82

Tokyo. An area off Hawaii the Pacific is the scene of naval exercises, code-named Rimpac-82. The navies of the United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Japan are taking part. The exercises will continue until the middle of May.

Rimpac-82 is much larger to scale than similar exercises held two years ago. Another difference is that for the first time they involve 6,000 American Marines who form the backbone of interventionist rapid deployment forces, as well as equipment for their transportation.

Oman through Pentagon eyes

Muscat. Another group of American servicemen has arrived in Oman. They include pilots and specialists to service electronic radar systems, as well as specialists in road building and construction of naval and air force bases.

Following the fall of the Sultanate, the United States has been bent on converting Oman into a strategic bridgehead. It makes active use of the airfields and seaports of Oman to carry out its military adventures in the region.

The island of Masirah, which has been closed to foreign reporters, is being converted into a major base for the American navy in the Indian Ocean. The island is being converted into a major base for the American navy in the Indian Ocean. The island is being converted into a major base for the American navy in the Indian Ocean.

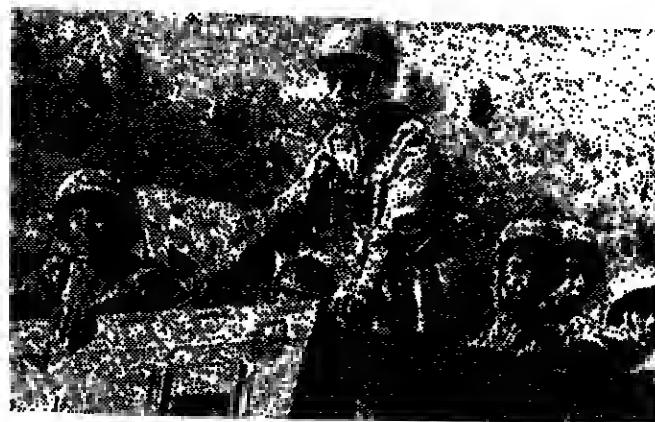
BANGLADESH CALM AFTER COUP

Dacca. Following the military coup the situation in Bangladesh remains calm. There is no transport in Dacca (Dhaka), and there have been no changes in operations at Dacca airport. Nevertheless, the military authorities have been imposed by the government and the telephone lines with the outside world have yet to be restored. The military authorities have imposed a ban on all public activities.

FACTS and EVENTS

According to Ayatollah Murtazavi Ardabili, Chairman of Iran's Supreme Court, 6,886 persons were released from Iranian jails under Ayatollah Khomeini's amnesty decree.

US President Reagan has announced that Federal government spending in the past decade has gone up threefold while taxation has more than doubled in the past five years. At present the US Federal debt stands at over 1,000,000 million dollars and the country is spending 100,000 million annually in interest payment.



The Israeli military continues its preparations for large-scale aggression against Lebanon. Today, they are in Lebanon, though this time only to take part in manoeuvres in the zone controlled by separatists. What orders will they be carrying out tomorrow? From "Al-Thurayya"

Leonid BREZHNEV on Soviet relations with major Asian nations

(Continued from page 1)

Though, honestly speaking, it is hard to understand what moral right certain figures in Tokyo have to tell their people and the world about their "fears" supposedly raised by particular actions of the USSR, if they do not want even to hear of our proposal made a year ago to discuss mutual fears and concerns and agree on confidence-building measures acceptable to both sides.

For our proposal on confidence-building measures in the Far East does not necessarily presuppose an immediate collective assembly of all countries of this region. It is also fully possible to advance along this road on a bilateral basis, for example, between the USSR and Japan. There's nothing bad in that.

We urge our Japanese neighbours to consider this proposal once more.

I repeat: we remain the supporters of good-neighbourly relations and the broadest mutually beneficial cooperation with Japan. The USSR is ready to act in this direction — of course, on a basis of reciprocity.

USSR-CHINA

Now on our relations with China. This question is a complicated one, said Leonid Brezhnev.

AMERICANS RIG EVIDENCE

Washington. Professor S. Thompson, of Georgetown University, has exposed the methods resorted to by the US administration in an attempt to prove Soviet involvement in the use of chemical weapons.

Speaking at the Smithsonian Institution, he said that the administration first made accusations to this effect, even naming the countries where it alleged such Soviet weapons were used, and only then issued orders that evidence be found to back up the accusations. American diplomats instruct Pol Pot meo in Kampuchea telling them where and what they should be looking for. They openly promise 30 thousand dollars to those able to fabricate more or less plausible evidence.

PEOPLE

Howard Mosco, a member of the municipal council of the district in Toronto, has tabled a resolution calling for a ban on storing, transporting or handling combat nuclear charges in the motion after it became known that Canada was going to allow the Pentagon to test cruise missiles on Canadian soil.

BRITISH STEEL OUT TO SPAN THE CHANNEL

The British Steel Corporation, which has announced its intention of taking part in the construction of a tunnel under the English Channel, has come up with an original solution to the problem. The project, one of several proposed alternatives, envisages linking Britain to the continent not only via an underground railway and motorway, but also by bridges. The underwater section of the road will be 19 kilometres long.

PROTECTION FOR DRAGON LIZARDS

The Indonesian government has made the island of Komodo into a nature reserve. The island is the only place in the world where giant dragon lizards live. Recently, the dragon population has been steadily decreasing because of the thousands of poachers who supply stuffed reptiles to lovers of the exotic in return for substantial remuneration. At the present time there are only five thousand lizards left on the island.

ELECTRICITY FROM THE SEA

It is possible to obtain electricity without burning oil, gas

SCIENCE and technology

or coal or making use of the energy of the sun, the wind or cascading water? The answer to this question may be provided by the OTEC (ocean thermal energy conversion) station, an experimental electric station built by two Japanese companies on the Neuru atoll in the Pacific. The designers hope to produce electricity by taking advantage of temperature gradient between surface water layers of about 30°C and deep water layers of less than 5°C.

OF INTEREST

Unusual tree

An unusual mulberry, which has a trunk as thick as a cypress tree, sprouting from its trunk is now under protection in the Chinese Province of Hubei. The plant tree, which is no less than 800 years old, is 31 metres high and 3.7 metres in diameter. The branches of the cypress are 30 metres high.

Botanists believe that this natural wonder resulted from the activities of birds who "planted" seeds of other trees

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

IT IS NOW UP TO THE WEST

There is a high principled meaning and deep inner logic to the fact that Leonid Brezhnev's speech at the 17th USSR Trade Union Congress two major policy lines converged: namely, care for the welfare of the Soviet people and the desire to provide a stable peace, writes Vitaly Kobaysh in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA.

We think about peace not only for our own country but also for all the peoples of the world, for the whole of mankind.

Following the Soviet leader's proposed new programme for ridding Europe from the nuclear menace, and his having put forward concrete and constructive suggestions, paving the way towards ending the arms race and averting the danger of a new world war, the American administration will find itself in a still more difficult position if it fails to take this programme and these suggestions seriously. For one simple reason: Europe does not want to become a theatre of war operations; it wants instead to live in peace and have a secure future. Either way, the USSR has said its word. It is now up to the other side.

USIA ONCE AGAIN

The right-wing bias in the policy pursued by capitalist ruling circles in the late 1970s and early 1980s has been accompanied by a sudden escalation in anti-Soviet and anti-socialist propaganda, writes Lev Tolstoy in the KODAKIST magazine. Proof of this, he says, is to be found in the reorganisation of the US Information Administration (USIA) — an important instrument of "psychological warfare" against the USSR and other enemies of the capitalist community. Reagan has ordered that the agency be given back its old name of US Information Agency. This propaganda organisation has more than 200 offices in 128 countries and publishes 12 magazines in 22 languages. It has a staff of 7,500 people. The real significance of the reorganisation, the columnist points out, is to bring even closer Washington's subversive activity abroad to its political and strategic designs aimed at running up anti-socialist psychosis, and at achieving the maximum possible deterioration in the international situation as a whole.

THREAT TO CENTRAL AMERICA

Analyzing US policy in Central America the NEW TIMES weekly correspondent in New York, Yuri Gudkov, emphasises that in Washington is prepared to secure the right of the people in the region to "their own national lives", while at the same time it seeks to enforce its own order in the "American backyard". Gudkov cites several historical facts in support of his argument.

On 20 different occasions, between 1898 and 1920, America dispatched its troops to countries in the Caribbean and several times to Nicaragua alone. The proclamation of the "good neighbour" policy in the 30s did not deter Washington from using the CIA to topple a legitimate government in Guatemala in 1954 or from staging an invasion of Cuba seven years later.

In the 70s America paid somewhat less attention to Central America because of the Vietnamese adventure. The end of 1980 saw the beginning of a new stage in armed interference there, as retiring president Carter ordered the provision of military aid to the junta in El Salvador, including weapons and military advisers. The Reagan administration carries on the policy of armed interference in Latin America's internal affairs, Gudkov concludes.

CHEMICAL WARFARE: A SINISTER RECORD

No state has used chemical weapons on the scale that the United States has, writes the KRASNAYA ZVEZDA observer, Alexei Leontyev. In Vietnam alone, he stresses, American planes sprayed a hundred thousand tonnes of poisonous agents, damaging 43 per cent of farmland and 44 per cent of forests and destroying 70 per cent of coconut groves and 150,000 hectares of tropical vegetation, on top of which, dozens of thousands of people were killed and another 2,000,000 suffered loss of health.

In previous wars it took an average of 18 tonnes of fragmentary and high explosive ammo (or over a tonne of napalm) to kill a man, whereas now one milligram of the toxin gas used by the American army is sufficient to do the job. Six more dangerous are the binary charges, whose production has been resumed on orders from President Reagan, Leontyev points out.

There are plans to equip the American army with several million such charges lapped up with nerve gas mixtures.

VIEWPOINT

Svyatoslav KOZLOV

USSR suggests turning world ocean into zone of peace

Among the new Soviet initiatives recently put forward by the head of the Soviet state Leonid Brezhnev is one on the demilitarization of the world ocean. In this the Soviet Union proposed to America that agreement be reached on mutual restriction in operations by the navies of the two countries, suggesting in particular that the two nations' missile submarines be withdrawn from their present vast areas of combat patrol to mutually agreed areas. We are also prepared to discuss extending confidence measures to seas and oceans, particularly those areas with the heaviest sea traffic. In short we are for turning the greater part of the world ocean into a zone of peace in the nearest future, Leonid Brezhnev stressed.

Naval forces are an important element in the overall balance of Soviet and American military strength, and their potential role in a possible world conflict, especially a nuclear conflict, is steadily increasing.

To be sure, the potential threat of a naval race stems from the nature of the military

strategy and policy of any given nation. The strategic concepts followed by the United States, for example, overtly rely on gaining supremacy of sea as a means of ensuring world hegemony.

America already has four powerful fleets ploughing the world ocean — the 2nd Atlantic, the 3rd Eastern Pacific, the 6th Mediterranean and the 7th Western Pacific fleets — and it is building a fifth for operations in the Indian Ocean. The main strike component of these fleets consists of 40 nuclear missile submarines equipped with 648 ICBM launchers and of 20 aircraft carriers with over 520 attack planes with nuclear capability. This force is being "modernized" by the addition of the latest Trident submarines boasting Trident-2 ICBM missiles. The US naval strategic nuclear capability will be further increased in the light of the Pentagon decision to equip other submarines with several thousand Tomahawk missiles, thus making the US Navy into a leading element in overall US nuclear missile potential. It is obvious that such measures

are designed to strike the first surprise blow, to deter which is a fairly tall order.

As American strategists see it, apart from carrying nuclear weapons the Navy also has the function of attacking hostile fleets with the express aim of destroying them. The composition and build-up in the Navy make this clear. This is seen as being necessary condition for providing support for American intervention forces in operations against liberal nations. Aiding the Navy in such missions will be the Marine Corps and the newly built rapid deployment force already numbering over 200,000 troops.

As regards both its size and composition the Soviet Navy offers no threat, for the USSR has no plans to attack anyone and is not bent on gaining superiority.

The presence of Soviet warships in the world ocean is designed to prevent the use of the sea as a jumping-off ground for the US Navy for assaults against the USSR, its allies and friends.

The Soviet leaders are convinced that an extension of confidence measures to seas and

oceans would make the world a safer place to live in. Such measures include advance notification of the composition, movement and other activities by the navies of both sides. This would be a logical follow-up to the measures adopted and now being implemented, in line with the Helsinki agreements.

The new Soviet initiative is determined to neither side, as it strictly complies with the principle of parity and equal security of both parties.

The USSR has repeatedly suggested that agreement be reached on the restriction and scaling down of naval activities. To this end the USSR fully supports the deliberations of the special UN committee aimed at turning the Indian Ocean into a zone of peace, and has negotiated with the United States on the matter; yet Washington has blocked the committee's work. The USSR also suggested removing nuclear arms carriers from both fleets in the Mediterranean, a proposal turned down by America, as it similarly turned down the Soviet initiative on the demilitarization of the Persian Gulf region.

The USSR has also proposed extending confidence measures to the Far East, but to date no answer has been forthcoming on this issue.

The new Soviet proposals give Washington another chance to prove it is willing to preserve peace on this planet. An acceptance of these proposals would testify to the goodwill of the United States, in which, to date, it has been sorely lacking.

There is a saying in the East to the effect that every time one's eyes meet those of a friend this is a moment of gold. Moments like these can be prolonged over a cup of hot tea and what could be a better place for such meetings with old friends than the chakhana, the tea-house of the East.

'The Falchis' Chalkhana" is well known in the Kirghiz town of Dzhalsai-Abad. This is where old men get together to discuss life, to reminisce about years gone by and look into the future. The im-

It is possible that in the future, and for the first time in sea navigation, "river-sea" type vessels will travel to the Far East via a southern route as an alternative to the traditional Northern Sea Route.

The high-powered sea tug "Zeya" has been entrusted with the role of trail blazer. Several weeks ago it left Leningrad and, circling the Gulf of Obdorsk, reached the Black Sea, where a caravan of river motorships awaited it. Now the "Zeya" and the casavan are heading for the Far East.

We were told at the Lenin-grad division of the depart-

Ships loaded with iron ore, bauxite and other cargoes have set out for their first trip of the season along the Dnieper River, the Ukraine's main waterway.

According to the Board for River Traffic attached to the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian Republic, it is expected

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Teams of lumbermen have set

● KARAGINSKY ISLAND IN THE BERING SEA IS BEING TURNED INTO A NEW REINDEER-BREEDING CENTRE. THE island is rich in tundra meadows and pastures. Experienced Koryak shepherds have been sent to the island. They are provided with accommodation, food,

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the necessary equipment. In the present they care for 1,200 reindeer. It has been decided, however, to increase considerably the reindeer herd over the next few years.

● AN AUTOMATIZED SYSTEM DESIGNED BY THE KHAROVSK RAILWAY ENGINEERING INSTITUTE MEANS THAT IT WILL NOW BE POSSIBLE TO ASSEMBLE RAILWAY LINES THREE TIMES AS FAST. The system has been used with success on the construction of the Balkal-Amur Railway. It can be used for assembling or dismantling rail sections of either timber or reinforced concrete sleepers.

WORKS BY LOCAL CRAFTSMEN ARE TO BE SEEN AT AN EXHIBITION OF "18TH-20TH CENTURIES UKRAINIAN EMBROIDERY" NOW ON IN THE UKRAINIAN ART MUSEUM, LVOV. On view are about 200 handicrafts from various regions.

STUDENTS AT THE KHA KOV AVIATION INSTITUTE HAVE DESIGNED A LIGHT PLANE USING THE YIKI MARINE ENGINE. Bright yellow The Enthusist is of simple compact design, easy to operate and can travel at speeds up to a hundred kph. Though tank only holds enough fuel for half an hour's flight, the plane can stay airborne for a long time as a glider.

● "CHILDREN'S TROLLE
BUSES" ARE NOW TO BE SEEN
IN THE STREETS OF TULA. The
operato during rush hours are
cater for children and ac
companying adults only. The
sides of the buses are decore
with pictures. They call
creches, kindergartens and
schools.

THE GOLDEN DUNES OF THE BALTIC

Now there is a special supervisor looking after the dunes in the national park on the Kuršių Spit in Lithuania, following damage suffered by the flora of the Baltic seaside by these winter's heavy storms.

This scenic area has now been placed under state protection. Originally the spit was marked as a conservational area and only recently was turned into a regular preserve. Owing to the deforestation campaign of the 16th century, the spit gradually turned into a wasteland swept by sea winds.

It took over two centuries to restore an ecological balance, however, the pines planted during the past two decades now cover over three-quarters of the whole area. The forest abounds in game, and there are many bird colonies along the shore.

The spit's main attraction, however, are the golden dunes, some of them 60 metres high. Stripped of any vegetation, they are being constantly shifted by the wind, and change their shape and size after every storm.

Interestingly enough, given the correct atmospheric conditions one can observe mirages of ships or roaring seas over the dunes and hear underground noises produced by the shuffling masses of sand. You can also hear them sing on windy days, the quality of the tunes depending on the gusts of wind and the nature of the surface of the sand, the duner "sirlings" as it were.

The old street in the Armenian spa of Dilizhan takes one back to the 19th century. Restorers have been busy working upon the buildings' original appearance, which existed during the first period of the spa's use.

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CLIMATE TO ORDER

The climatic conditions of the north and subnival areas can now be reproduced by scientists from the Chief Botanical Garden at the Kazakh Academy of Sciences.

BRICKS WITH A DIFFERENCE FROM SAMARKAND

Quality bricks can be made out of low-grade clay plus the addition of marble dust and phosphorous waste, according to researchers at the Samakand Institute for Architecture and Construction. When the are fired crystals are produced which makes these light weight bricks more durable. Incidentally, firing the bricks requires lower temperatures than normal, and thus considerable economies to fuel are achieved.

If the surface of patch of water is covered by even the thinnest of oil films it reflects light two to five times better than clear water. This fact means that a ordinary 400-watt searchlight can act as an efficient monitor of the quality of water in a reservoir.

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A thousand tourists can be accommodated at a time in the "Daryov", a new trade union hotel which has recently been opened in Tashkent.

The 22-story building of an original design stands not far from the 16th-century madrasah of Keldiyev.

The Uzbek Council of Tourism and Excursions intends to build more tourist hotels in Merkent, Zhetysay, and the mountain gorge of Gurgan, and expects to complete a second "Bukhara", "Shakhmurov" and "Yengibek" tourist bases.

The trade unions have plans to accommodate up to 10 thousand tourists in hotels, sanatoria, and tourist bases and to build a vast

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Great advantages of 'minor power generators'

Alexei PUTINTSEV,
Novosti Press Agency
economics analyst

More than one-third of all energy resources produced throughout the world goes towards the generation of electricity, the most versatile form of energy used by men. The cheapest electricity today comes from jumbo electric power stations burning oil, gas and coal, and also from large-scale hydroelectricity power stations. Nevertheless, there is a growing interest throughout the world in "small" power generators' small electric stations which operate successfully in remote areas where too little energy is consumed to justify the construction of transformer substations or power transmission lines.

This country produces floating 20,000 kW gas turbine electric stations of the "Northern Light" type. Specialists believe that these mobile stations will help speed up the development of oil and gas fields in the north of the country.

In sparsely populated areas and in the countryside wide use is made of mobile electric stations equipped with diesel and petrol engines, of diesel-generators and automatic diesel electric stations.

These reliable and robust machines have proved their worth not only in this country, but also abroad. Over the past 15 years, the Soviet Union's exports of this technology have increased by five times.

Today, the USSR mololy hults large and super-large hydroelectric power stations rated at between 7 and 6.4 million kW. Yet, there is a considerable need in small hydroelectric power plants. These are mostly constructed in mountainous areas where the potential of rivers is little used. On some occasions, conventional construction methods are adopted. Directional explosions are used to enable a dam to be built to a meter of seconds. Original technical solutions increase the reliability and service life of electric stations. Successful examples have been carried out in the Tien Shan Mountains, the first Soviet microelectric station. This miniature station weighing under 80 kg has been installed over a stream flowing from a glacier. It supplies electricity to a meteorological station.

Titan microstation is made up of four units only: a water intake, a penstock, a flow plant, and a voltage regulator. To attain a 1.5 kilowatt power, this station needs a stream with a flow rate of 30 litres of water per second, falling at an angle of four degrees. The thus produced electricity costs only one-third of that produced by diesel generators.

Another promising source of energy is the wind. Nearly five thousand wind stations railed at between 1 and 30 kW are at present operative in this country. A programme has been devised for the development of wind power generation until the year 1980.

Specialists have great hopes of solar energy. The construction has begun in the Crimea, the south of the Ukraine, of the first Soviet full-scale 2,000 kW solar power station. Solar stations have one disadvantage — an efficiency of only 25 per cent. Work on improving and simplifying the solar technology continues in many industrially developed countries.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Yevgeny LEONOV

Leonov has played 70 roles in the cinema and 50 in the theatre. In 1979, in Venice, he won a prize for the best male performance in "The Autumn Marathon".

Leonov received his first invitation to take part in a film when he was still in the 4th class. And although the life was, in the end, over made, Zhenya became bitten by the acting bug. When, in 1947, he graduated from the Moscow Drama Studio, he joined the Stenislavsky Theatre Company in Moscow.

Leonov began his career with comedy roles for which he had a natural talent. His appearance may have had something to do with this. There came a moment when people began to describe him as follows: "Even if it is a bad comedy, Leonov is always funny. He is a born comic—comedy is his element". What did Leonov think of this description? Or rather, was he satisfied with concentrating on only one side of the acting profession—that of comedy?

"Perhaps any round face is responsible, for I, myself, am anything but cheerful," Leonov was once heard to say. "I have no confidence in the non-versatile actor. In real life no one exists on one level alone and this makes all discussion of the purity of a stereotypical succession of roles meaningless."

After a lot of very successful comedy roles, Leonov turned to the more complicated field of screen versions of literary works. In "Stories of the Don", based on the tale by Mikhail Sholokhov—a dramatic movie about combat and betrayal which posed many questions—Leonov played the part of the soldier, Shibalov; in "Byelorussian Railway Terminals" he was Prikhodko, the veteran, who fought in the war and met up, many years later, with his fellowmen—armies; in "The Bonus", he was Brigadier Potapov who doled out the truth at whatever the price. Such an unexpected change of direction at first puzzled his fans, then cinema-goers, critics and film directors alike realized that they were



watching performances by a fine and mature dramatic actor.

It is said that the well-known film director, Georgi Danilov, acted as Leonov's talisman. Actor and director have worked together for the past seventeen years. Danilov cast Leonov in the role of a retired Russian soldier even in the purely Georgian film "Don't Cry, David". And it was perhaps in this director's movies (they are called trag-comedies) that the following idea of Leonov's loud embodiment: "To life the ridiculous and the absurd are intertwined."

In Danilov's latest film, "The Gladiator", Leonov is Pavel Vasin. This is the first time that the director has turned to a fairy-tale theme. A piece of glass got into Vasin's eye and, as a result, he began to see only bad in people. In many ways the plot resembles that of the Andersen tale when a piece of glass belonging to a bad goblin becomes embedded in the boy Kay's beard. But, as distinguished from Kay, Leonov remains a good person. Leonov once spoke in the following way about one of the characters he was playing: "When generous reserves of human kindness are lost, this is more important than anything else".

Maxim ZEMNOV

FACTS and EVENTS

Exhibitions. The book display, "Art of the Soviet Peoples", marking the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, has opened at the city library in the Finnish town of Mikkeli. It features books and brochures in Russian and Finnish depicting the multinational art of the Soviet Union, and reproductions

of paintings and posters by artists from the Soviet republics.

Cinema. "Several Days in the Life of I. I. Oblonov", a film by director Nikita Mikhalkov, has won first prize at the 13th International Film Week which has just ended in this city of Helsinki. In the south of Spain. The second and third prizes went to Czechoslovakia and Japan. In an unusual procedure, the winner was named by the audience who voted immediately after seeing each film.

Ballet. The dramatic events of the Kievan Rus period, as related in the "Russian Primary Chronicle", are the theme of a new ballet "Olgio", which was recently premiered at the T. G. Shovchenko Ukrainian Academic Opera and Ballet Theatre, in Kiev. The music for the ballet, which commemorates the 1,500th anniversary since the foundation of Kiev, was composed by S. Senkevich after a libretto by film producer V. Ilyenko. Solo parts are performed by young dancers.

THE ART OF VIKTOR POPKOV



A. Dao.

Throughout his career noted Soviet artist Viktor Popkov (1932-1974) concerned himself with exploring man's spiritual world. An exhibition of nearly 50 of his paintings and drawings is at present on display at the Tretyakov Gallery. Popkov travelled widely to Siberia, the Far East, the virgin lands and the north. And his impressions from these journeys are reflected in his paintings, drawings and watercolours. "To see and find out for



Autumnal Rain.

oneself—thus one might formulate the artist's guiding motto". His last painting, "Autumnal Rain. (Pushkin)" (1974) remains, unfortunately, incomplete. Man and the world, the poet and nature—this eternal subject was of great concern for Popkov. He saw Pushkin as an embodiment of fortitude, humanism and goodness. Popkov believed that an artist arrives in this world bringing light and joy to other people.

74th INTERNATIONAL TCHAIKOVSKY COMPETITION

This summer Moscow will again become the music capital of the world. The 74th International Tchaikovsky Competition will be held here from June 10 to July 10.

The Tchaikovsky Competition has won tremendous prestige. The number of participants grows with each year, said People's Artist of the USSR Tikhon Khrennikov, who is chairman of the organizing committee. Young performers from 37 countries took part in the previous competition; this year musicians from more than forty countries are expected. Entrants from Norway, Luxembourg, Malta, Jamaica, the Philippines and Hong Kong will be participating for the first time. Our country will be represented by 18 pianists, violinists, cellists and singers from Moscow, Leningrad, Minsk, Kiev, Tbilisi, Kishinev, Vilnius and Tallinn.

The winners will be chosen by representative juries consisting of leading musicians and

WEEK OF GREEK FILMS

A Week of Greek Films is at present on in Moscow to coincide with the Greek national holiday—Independence Day. It is held under an agreement between the Soviet and Greek governments on cultural and scientific cooperation.

"We are happy to see this event take place," said film producer Tassos Pasaris, leader of the Greek delegation, at a press conference held at Sovdetgumkino, Pasaris' firm. "The 'Week shop' will be shown during the Week. Our two countries have been linked for a long time by profound feelings of friendship. The traditions of the Soviet cinema, as represented in films by Ruzmetov, Pudovkin, Romm, Chukhrai, Talenkin and other masters, have had a great influence on the Greek cinema."

The Greek delegates, who include Fritzi Lippert, producer of the film "The Road of Love", and Billy Livoniu who plays the lead in the film "Living Opposite", said that a better knowledge of the movies produced by each country made for better relations between them.

Alexander DONSKOY

professors. The competition will be held in the Grand Hall of the Conservatoire and in the Tchaikovsky Concert Hall.

The well-known pianist, Natsiya and Olga Kiryushkina, from Moscow, recently put together a programme, "Where Have You Been, Adam?" It included such pieces as "Earth, Love, a War, and Cursed Adam" and "Adam to the Dress and Leave his Beloved Live, etc."

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НАТАША И ОЛЬГА КИРЮШКИНЫ

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BUSINESS



In Vietnam, over six million tonnes of coal are extracted every year at mines either built or designed with the help of the USSR.

IN THE INTEREST OF BOTH COUNTRIES

The firms of Hecht, Meruhel, Mitsui, Nishio Iwai, and Nishimura are among some of the main Japanese partners of Soviet foreign trade deals. The contracts signed with each of these companies in 1981 were worth more than half a thousand million dollars. The men in charge of the Moscow office of these firms stress that commercial links with Soviet foreign trade dealers are to the mutual advantage of both countries. In their trade with the Soviet Union, the Japanese particularly value the opportunity that is given them of planning well into the future. Last year, they signed major contracts for the supply to this country of pipes, road-building machines, timber carriers and chemical equipment; while in return they will buy Soviet machine tools, timber and chemicals and other goods.

Olivier on Soviet market

Olivier, France, and Licenduz, the Soviet organization dealing in licenses, have signed an agreement on joint production of cutting-and-rotary drilling bits. The device will incorporate Soviet cutting parts and French rotary heads. The heads have been tested in the USSR and in France. The deal was announced by Olivier's director general for East European markets, Daniel Perouyrou. Daniel Perouyrou said that Olivier, the biggest French trading company with 200 offices all over the world, has been

known on the Soviet market for more than twelve years. The firm is accredited at the USSR Ministry of Foreign Trade and has an office in Moscow. It sponsored the selling of 100 mine loaders and entry-driving machines to the Soviet Union. Such machines are used, for example, to dig the 6.2-metre tunnels on the Baku-Amur Railway. In exchange, the firm buys raw materials, non-ferrous ores, handwoven rugs, and other merchandise from the USSR. Olivier also re-exports Soviet goods, including fish and seafood.

CZECHOSLOVAK MACHINES FOR SOVIET INDUSTRIES

Technosimport and Technosimport, both of the USSR, have signed another series of major contracts with Czechoslovak Technosimport and Technosimport for the supply to this country of two installations producing one thousand tonnes of carbamide per day each.

TRAWLERS FROM STRALSUND

The Soviet flag has been hoisted on another large-capacity trawler built at the Stralsund shipyard to the GDR. This is the fifth such ship to have been

launched this year. Soon another two vessels will be supplied to the USSR. Of the 173 trawlers built at Stralsund 153 by the Soviet flag.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Exhibition Hall (14/10 Krasnaya Embankment). An all-Union exhibition of about 3,000 works by 1,200 amateur artists and craftsmen working in the applied arts. The exhibition is dedicated to the 17th Congress of Trade Unions of the USSR. Daily, except Monday, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Park Kultury.

Soviet District Exhibition Hall (10 Remizova St.). An exhibition of portraits, landscapes of Moscow and the Moscow Region, and of drawings of architectural monuments by Moscow artists. Daily, except Monday and Tuesday, from 11 a.m. to 7 p.m. Metro Kuntsevskaya.

SPORTS

FOOTBALL
Torpedo Stadium (4 Vostochnaya St., 29—Torpedo (Moscow) v Kalin (Alma-Ata). 7 p.m.
Torpedo is one of the oldest teams in the top league of the national championship. Before the start of the season they played 1,145 matches with 1,889 goals to their credit.

BASKETBALL
Central Army Club Sports Gym (39 Leninsky Prospekt). 28

—Spartak (Moscow Region) v Central Army Club. 3 p.m.

Dynamo Palace of Sports (32 Lavochkina St.). 29—Dynamo (Moscow) v Dynamo (Volgograd). 7 p.m.

Current matches in the national championship among women's teams.

RACING
Blue Equestrian Sports Complex (33 Balaklavsky Prospekt). 27, 28, 29—Winter national championship. All days at 3 p.m. Dressage and show-jumping are included in the programme.
Hippodrome (22 Bogovaya St.). 28—Racing and trotting. 1 p.m.

WEATHER

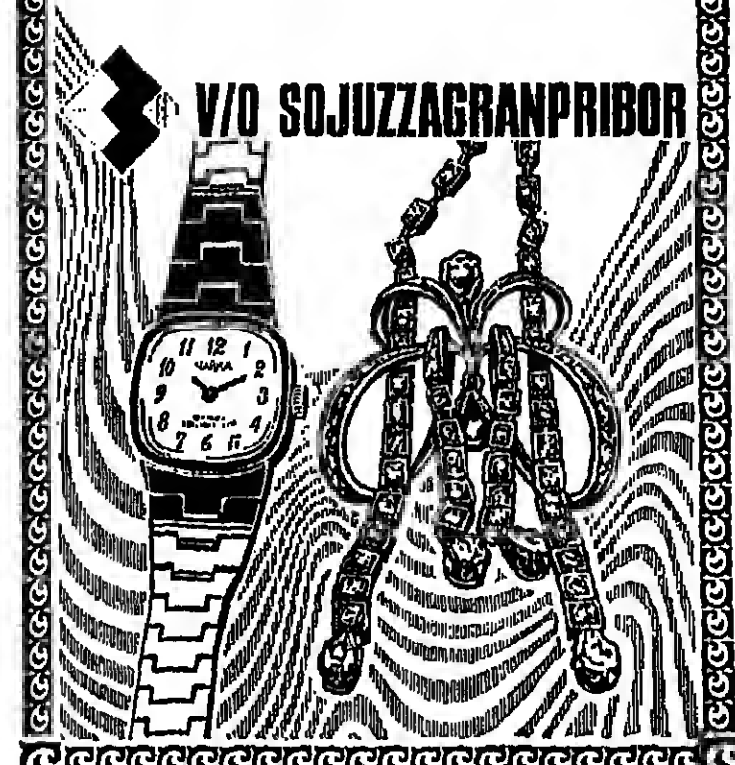
March 27-29

In Moscow, city and region, cloudy and rainy weather is expected. Night temperatures of between -1° to +4°C and +3° to +7°C in the daytime. Moderate W and NW wind.

For the past three days a mighty typhoon, Nelson, has been heading toward the Philippines. The speed of the wind is 80-85 mph at its centre. It is believed that in a day's time it will move onto the South China Sea.

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Agents from the American General Tours Inc. company were in Moscow and Leningrad this past week, visiting the Kosmos, Intourist and National hotels in Moscow and the Pri-baltikaya and the Moskva in Leningrad.

We found the trip very exciting and useful, group leader Robert Kopelman told our correspondents. Included in the group were representatives from various firms which cooperate with General Tours and arrange trips round the Soviet Union. This was their first visit to the

USSR and much of what they saw has been a revelation to them, Kopelman stressed.

I guess responsibility for this lies partly with our press, he continued, which gives a far from complete picture of Soviet reality. I'd like to stress, he went on, that we looked at things both from a professional angle, familiarising ourselves in depth with the services and organization of tours on offer, and as common or garden tourists. We are very excited by what we have seen.

Another space victory

The USSR Ministry of Communications has issued a stamp dedicated to the Venera-13 and Venera-14 automatic space stations, which recently explored



Philately

Venus and to research on the planet. In addition to Soviet equipment the stations used instruments made in France and Austria. The stamp costs 10 kopeks.

Stamps featuring horses

Three 4-, 6- and 12-kopek stamps from a new series, devoted to Soviet horse-breeding, the horse on the 4-kopek stamp is of the Donkaya breed.